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## COPPPAL SECRETARY COMMENTS ON BOLIVIA, U.S. POLICY

PA191538 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Report from Mexico by Luis Alberto Garcia]

[Excerpt] The Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties [COPPPAL] has provided economic aid to the Bolivian people's resistance, COPPPAL Executive Secretary General Oscar Campero has revealed.

The high-ranking leaders of 23 continental political parties, 8 of them currently in power, contributed large sums of money to the Bolivian people's resistance, reiterated their solidarity with the struggle currently underway in El Salvador and Guatemala, for they trust that the democratic forces of those countries will pull through, just as it happened in Nicaragua in July 1979.

Campero made these disclosures in Quito, while evaluating the results of the meeting held last week in Quito by that regional coalition of nationalist and revolutionary parties.

Campero also warned that if the Republican Party and Ronald Reagan reach the White House after the November elections in the United States, the world's war-oriented climate would be incalculably intensified.

Asked why COPPPAL, which follows an anti-imperialist line, agrees with Carter's foreign policy in the case of Bolivia, Campero said that in this case Carter is in agreement with us, but COPPPAL stresses its anti-imperialist positions by denouncing U.S. intervention in Central America, particularly in El Salvador and Guatemala, where James Carter is fully supporting the repressive military governments of those countries without taking into consideration the struggles of other peoples, who are trying to achieve true democracy regardless of the cost.

Asked to define the regional coalition's expectations in the face of the Central American liberation struggles, Campero said that in his view the [democratization] process will be more difficult in Guatemala than in El Salvador, but we are sure that in both countries the revolutionary and democratic groups will succeed, just as it happened in Nicaragua.

## CPUSTAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN MEXICO CITY

FL181827 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1804 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Labor leaders of 26 trade unions from Latin America and the Caribbean have begun to arrive in Mexico City to attend a meeting of the Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity (CPUSTAL). The meeting opens tomorrow and its main objectives include the promotion of unity and solidarity of the labor movement.

The dramatic situation of workers in countries subjected to fascist regimes and military dictatorships as in Bolivia, Guatemala, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile and El Salvador will be discussed at this seventh CPUSTAL meeting. Officials of the executive secretariat told PRENSA LATINA news agency that it will be proposed at the meeting that workers of the region reaffirm their solidarity with Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada as well as with peoples who are fighting against imperialism and transnational companies.

## ARMY REPORTEDLY PROPOSES VIOLA FOR PRESIDENT

FY190343 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 12 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 11 Aug (EFE)--Reliable sources in Buenos Aires told EFE today, Monday, that the Argentine Army generals have unanimously proposed Gen Roberto Viola (ret) for Argentine president for the 1981-84 term.

Even though the appointment of the future president must be decided by the military junta, which is made up of the commanders in chief of the three armed forces branches, it is taken for granted that the army's candidate will be accepted by the navy and the air force.

Even though the junta will not focus its attention on the election of the next president until the second half of this month, there is almost complete certainty that General Viola will be appointed president.

General Viola's "candidacy" will be submitted to the military junta next week by the commander in chief of the army, Gen Leopoldo Galtieri.

Each commander in chief must submit at least two but no more than three names as presidential candidates, in accordance with the internal regulations of the junta, which is the highest government body under the military regime.

Reliable sources told EFE that the army will submit the names of General Viola and Interior Minister Gen Albano Harguindeguy.

Although the choosing of the candidates is the prerogative of each commander in chief, this does not prevent him from holding the appropriate internal consultations.

The consultation carried out by the army had the following outcome: The 50 generals unanimously approved the name of Gen Roberto Viola, according to reports obtained by EFE.

Now that the army's decision is known, it is believed that the appointment of the future president by military junta will be a mere formality.

For Argentines, the appointment of the future president is a well-known secret. Unless something unpredictable happens, General Viola "will be the president for the term that will begin 29 March 1981 and end 3 years later."

## Harguindeguy Statement

FY191949 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 19 Aug 80 p 11

[Excerpt] Rio Cuarto--Interior Minister General Albano Harguindeguy does not reject the possibility of his being named president of the nation by the military junta in March, according to an interview published yesterday in the newspaper THE PUNTAL.

When asked about the possibility of his being named president, the general said, "it's the commanders' (in chief of the armed forces) problem--General Harguindeguy is going to be in the battle position that the country requests, that the army orders, not the position he chooses."

## APPOINTMENT OF LABOR REPRESENTATIVES AUTHORIZED

PY192025 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Supreme decree issued by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, president of the nation and cabinet, on 12 August in La Paz]

[Text] Considering:

That the armed forces government for national reconstruction has issued Decree Law No 17531 dated 21 July 1980 ordering the suspension of all labor, business and professional associations, both active and retired;

That until such time as the instructions outlined in article 2 of the above-mentioned decree can be fulfilled it is imperative to establish temporary regulations for the relationship between workers and employers at each and every place of work;

The council of ministers hereby decrees:

Article 1. Until the issuance of the regulations for the reorganization and installation of new labor leaderships, each place of work will elect labor representatives [relacionadores laboral] who will take care of labor-management relations.

Article 2. The labor representatives will be chosen by the Labor and Labor Development Ministry from a list of three, to be proposed by the workers' organization.

Article 3. To be elected a representative, a worker must fulfill the following requirements:

- A. Have had no prior experience as labor representative;
- B. Have no less than 3 years seniority. At places of work created recently, only the most senior employees can be elected;
- C. Have high moral standards and character;
- D. Have no pending administrative or criminal trials;

Article 4. The labor representatives will carry out the following functions:

- A. They will represent the workers at meetings with the management;
- B. They will manage, control, protect and organize the assets of the labor organization;
- C. They will report on the financial and managerial status of these assets as often as the appropriate authorities require them to do so.

Article 5. The officials of the Labor Ministry will issue the appropriate credentials to the appointed representatives to enable them to perform their functions.

The labor and labor development minister and his office are hereby entrusted with the implementation of and compliance with this supreme decree.

## COMMITTEE IN LIMA ANNOUNCES OFFENSIVE AGAINST COUPISTS

PA191533 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The Committee of Antifascist Resistance of the Bolivian People [Comite de Resistencia Antifascista del Pueblo Boliviano] announced in Lima that an offensive is being prepared against the Bolivian coupists. The committee asked for international solidarity for the offensive against the dictatorship.

According to a document released by the organization, the Bolivian people are preparing to intensify the resistance against Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime at all levels and to fight to reestablish the legality disrupted on 17 July.

The document states the decision to eliminate the disgrace that the existence of the coupists regime represents for the Bolivian fatherland and to fully establish the prevalence of human rights.

The declaration reiterates that the Southern Cone fascist regimes, particularly that of Argentina, are advising the Bolivian military, which seeks to silence the people by imposing its fratricidal machineguns.

The resistance committee notes that amid the barbarism unleashed by the coupists, President-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo's decision to organize a clandestine government was a source of pride for the Bolivian people.

## INTERIOR MINISTER REPORTEDLY RELEASES 25 DETAINEES

PY200150 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2259 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 18 Aug (TELAM)--It was revealed today by sources close to La Paz media that the interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, released 25 persons yesterday afternoon, Sunday.

The originator of this report, which has not yet been confirmed by the Interior Ministry, was the morning newspaper PRESENCIA. The editor's office of the newspaper reported this morning that its reporter, Miguel Longo--detained on 29 July--was one of the persons released yesterday.

It was also revealed that a reporter of a local radio station, Jorge Guzman, had also been released together with 23 other persons just after noon on Sunday after the interior minister had paid them a visit.

All of the persons who have been released had been arrested by security forces in order to be questioned about their political ties and were released when it was decided that they were not involved with terrorists.

## GOVERNMENT FREEZES LABOR UNION ASSETS

PY190306 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 6 Aug 80 p 6

[Text of Resolution No 452/80 issued by the Labor Ministry in La Paz--date not given]

[Text] Considering:

That the recess of union executive boards, professional groups and active and retired workers in general--declared by Supreme Decree No 17531 of 21 July 1980--has left the property of unions unprotected and without control;

That, therefore, it is indispensable to adopt the appropriate measures to preserve the property of union organizations until adequate technical mechanisms to supervise the administration of the union property are outlined by the government;

It is resolved:

Single article: Effective immediately, the freezing of all bank accounts belonging to labor organizations is hereby ordered for the purpose of preserving their economic interests.

It is so ordered.

Signed: Gen Augusto Calderon, labor minister; Jorge Frias Rocha, under secretary of labor development.

#### LA PAZ PREFECT ISSUES WRIT REDUCING CURFEW

PY191349 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Aug 80

["Writ of Good Government: issued by La Paz Prefect (Guido Suarez Castellon) on 18 August in La Paz]

[Text] Whereas:

The supreme government for national reconstruction has ordered that a curfew be implemented throughout the national territory in order to maintain public order and to guarantee the safety of the citizens;

Despite the approval with which the curfew has been received by the citizenry because it has led to greater well-being in the homes of all Bolivians, it is impossible to harm or restrict the right of children and youth to study. Thus, in line with the armed forces' declaration of participation in the political process for the national reconstruction, it is suitable to amend the writ of good government which has been in force since 18 July 1980;

Therefore, it being the exclusive power of the prefect of the department to comply with and enforce compliance with the laws, decrees, resolutions and other instructions issued by the supreme government, the prefect of the Department of La Paz hereby issues the following writ of good government:

Article 1. As of 19 August 1980 the curfew will be in effect from 2300 to 0600.

Article 2. The circulation of persons, private vehicles or public transportation vehicles is forbidden during the curfew hours.

Article 3. The writ of good government issued by the commander of the 1st Division on 18 July continues to be in force insofar as it does not contradict this writ of good government. Let it be perfectly clear that all meetings, irrespective of their nature, are totally forbidden.

Article 4. Those who fail to comply with the present writ of good government will be liable to punishment in accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Interior, Immigration and Justice.

## MEXICAN GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON REFUGEES IN LA PAZ EMBASSY

PY190310 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 12 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] Mexico, 11 Aug (EFE)--A Mexican Foreign Ministry spokesman has told EFE that at least 57 persons have sought asylum at the Mexican Embassy in La Paz, Bolivia.

The spokesman indicated that 46 persons sought refuge at the Mexican Embassy from 18-31 July and that 11 more persons entered the embassy from 1-8 August. The Foreign Ministry spokesman told EFE that the safe-conducts to allow the political refugees to leave the country have already been requested of the Bolivian Government. The spokesman said that although he did not have any information on the nationality of the refugees, everything indicated that most of them are Bolivian citizens. The Mexican Foreign Ministry spokesman concluded by saying that between Friday and today, Monday, more persons may have sought political asylum at the Mexican Embassy.

## FINLAND REQUESTS RESUMPTION IN RELATIONS

PY200341 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has reported that Finland has requested the approval of its new ambassador (Piatinen Sempotaito), thus resuming the cordial diplomatic relations which have always existed between the two countries. [Words indistinct] the new ambassador, who has been approved by the government of national reconstruction, will soon arrive in Bolivia to present his credentials.

## PARTICIPATION IN ALADI MEETING LABELED SUCCESSFUL

PY190340 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The government of the armed forces, presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, had its first international experience to show the world its desire to build a small nation [word indistinct]. These remarks were made by Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon and Integration Minister Francisco Mariaca, who headed the Bolivian delegation for the signing of the treaty creating the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) in Montevideo.

The minister reported that there were favorable indications for the reestablishment of high-level group mechanisms in the Cartagena Agreement commission in order to continue effectively the integration program of this subregional agreement. They also indicated that the delegation actively participated in the agreement for the appointment of the ALADI secretary general, and that the contribution of Bolivia, recognized by countries [word indistinct] internationally, was essential for the appointment.

They said that press reports from Montevideo emphasized the Bolivian participation, which was labeled a success because it contributed to the election of Julio Cesar Schupp of Paraguay. The ministers said that the new contacts during the Montevideo meeting projected positively the real image of the government of national reconstruction. This is observed from press reports from the Uruguayan capital.

In conclusion, the ministers emphasize the cordiality of all of the delegations toward our delegation. They indicated that the Bolivian position was clear and well understood by ALADI members because it was presented with dignity, firmness and coherence. They said that this first international participation of the government of the armed forces is a first step toward showing the world the real desire to rebuild a small but organized nation.

## ARGENTINE PRESIDENT VIDELA ARRIVES IN BRASILIA

PY191536 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1508 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Brasilia, 19 Aug (TELAM)--Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla arrived at the Brasilia International Airport at 1500. The Argentine president, his wife and the members of the entourage accompanying him on this 5-day official visit to Brazil were welcomed by Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo and other government officials. During the welcoming ceremony, the Argentine president reviewed the honor guard, the Argentine and Brazilian national anthems were played, the Argentine president introduced his entourage and he was introduced to the Brazilian welcoming committee.

## TELAM INTERVIEWS FIGUEIREDO ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

PY191654 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1341 GMT 19 Aug 80

[From TELAM special correspondent]

[Text] Brasilia (Brazil), 19 Aug (TELAM)--Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, asserted that: My government continues to be immovably determined to consolidate democracy in Brazil as well as to truly exercise constituent democracy, which in my point of view are the most important factors for the country's strengthening and continuity.

This was stated by the president during an exclusive interview with our correspondent in Brazil in which he agreed to answer an extensive questionnaire on the relations between Argentina and Brazil and other current issues.

The following is the text of the interview:

Question: Mr President, what do you consider the most important events which have taken place in Latin America since your recent visit to Argentina?

Answer: All aspects of our region are in constant evolution, in that web of constant transformations which are the characteristics of a young continent, it is difficult to assign an order of importance to the recent events. However, I believe that we can point out the increasing concern of the regional nations and governments over the need to cooperate, especially in the development problems of which we are all well aware, the recent negotiations which successfully ended in Montevideo with the signing of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) agreement are a clear example of the spirit of understanding.

Question: How about the links between Brazil and Argentina?

Answer: My visit to Buenos Aires and the negotiations with President Jorge Rafael Videla were of great importance for the consolidation of the friendship linking Brazil and Argentina. Reciprocal confidence and mutual respect prevailed during our meetings as well as a perfect understanding of the interests of each nation and the advantages which would result from cooperation characterized by equilibrium and equal opportunities. With these premises as a basis we can create extremely promising and workable cooperation perspectives, which would gradually achieve success. Since May we have studied several possibilities for exchanges in the nuclear field; we continue to analyze the possibilities in connection with the supply of gas; we are progressing with the studies regarding the construction of a bridge over the Iguazu River; and we have established several cooperation formulas in the scientific and technological area.

These are examples of the diverse areas where our relations are developing. President Videla's visit, in addition to strengthening the bases of our understanding, will give impetus to the joint relations we have undertaken.

Question: Mr President, how do you view the new prospects offered by the new Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)?

Answer: The prospects for cooperation between the member countries of the future ALADI are promising since the treaty that creates ALADI is based on the experience obtained during the almost 20 years that LAFTA has been in existence. We can hope, therefore, that the new organization will yield better results than the previous one since this new tool is more flexible and it is better adapted to the economic realities of those Latin American countries that must participate in this new regional integration system.

Question: Mr President how do you view the possibilities for achieving bilateral complementary agreements for lifting customs duties?

Answer: Within LAFTA, Brazil, Argentina and other countries concluded several agreements on industrial reciprocity in specific sectors which provided for the lifting of customs duties on those products that were covered in these agreements. These agreements must now be adapted to the new modalities of the agreements established within ALADI.

Within a bilateral context, any cooperation between the many sectors of our countries' economies deserve, in principle, for competent officials to take an interest in them and draft careful studies.

These officials will be entrusted with studying this issue in compliance with the prevailing policies of our two countries.

Question: Consequently, do you believe we may be able to achieve joint development programs in the industrial sector such as the iron and steel industry and the petrochemical industry? And if yes, when do you think this may happen?

Answer: If both countries so decide, the iron and steel and the petrochemical sectors are two sectors which offer possibilities for cooperation based on mutual benefits and on the initiatives that are undertaken in this regard.

Question: And in other sectors?

Answer: I believe that what I have just said also applies to other sectors. In the last few years, Argentine and Brazilian representatives have held several meetings to discuss many different issues. Such meetings can always lead to new ways of cooperation between our two countries. There is in our bilateral relations an atmosphere of trust and genuine effort which makes us optimistic about the possibilities for cooperation between our two countries.

Question: The energy problem seems to be one of the biggest problems for the development of the modern world. Nuclear energy appears as an individual solution. Do you agree, Mr President? If so, how do you believe (two) countries may complement each other in order to achieve a joint objective?

Answer: The energy problem is undoubtedly a subject of great concern to all countries, and especially the developing ones, because of the impact it has in a period of great changes in our economic structures arising within the process in which we are all engaged, aimed at improving the levels of prosperity and welfare. In spite of this, I believe it has clearly shown us the need for a dual policy toward nonrenewable resources and toward the creation of alternative sources resulting from improved scientific and technological research in that sector. It has also convinced us that joint cooperation is of great importance to overcome the energy problems. We have thus witnessed several successful efforts to establish cooperation plans, including the (participation) of developing countries.

The Brazilian and Argentine initiatives in that sector are of great importance because the possibilities of (augmenting the agreements) signed on 17 May in the nuclear field are promising. Argentina and Brazil have a lot to gain through mutual cooperation aimed at the complete development of nuclear technology for exclusively peaceful purposes.

Question: During the past few years communism--using different methods--has increased its aggressive attitude toward the free world. Its infiltration has penetrated almost every strata of society and even our two countries have been victims of subversive aggression. In your opinion, how will this process continue to develop?

Answer: In view of its education and structural characteristics, Brazilian society is destined to live according to democratic guidelines.

My government continues to be immovably determined to consolidate democracy in Brazil as well as to truly exercise constituent democracy, which in my point of view are the most important factors for the country's strengthening and continuity.

I can assure you that we Brazilians vehemently reject anything which threatens the preservation of the basic freedoms in our country.

Question: In the international sphere, what measures will Brazil propose or recommend to firmly confront this problem?

Answer: One of the main guidelines of Brazilian international policy is that of universalism. It is inherent in the guidelines [words indistinct] to accept the different trends of many countries based on the notion that international peace is based on fruitful exchanges and coexistence between nations. On this basis, Brazilian foreign policy supports those principles which we believe are necessary in international affairs, such as nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, the self-determination of peoples and sovereign equality of states.

Brazil cannot, therefore, countenance the violation of these principles by any country. Moreover, I assert that the adoption of any measure that does not uphold these principles can damage the atmosphere of trust and understanding that is needed between nations.

Question: Central America is today experiencing a convulsive situation in which communism is involved. Mr President, how do you view the potential development of these events and how will they affect the rest of the Americas? Specifically, what can Brazil propose in specific international forums?

Answer: Brazil has cordial and brotherly relations with all Central American countries. We therefore hope that all these countries will achieve development in an atmosphere of peace. This is something we wish for all nations of the Americas. We are always willing to study with Central American nations the many kinds of cooperation that will yield mutual and equal benefits. I believe that any initiative that is proposed to solve the problems that this area is experiencing must be based on those principles of international coexistence which I have previously mentioned.

Question: Mr President, do you believe that the important activities that it carries out in all sectors and its impressive resources made the United States into the important power that it is today; and consequently, does the United States have the power--but not the right--to exercise its important influence in international activities?

Answer: Brazilian-U.S. relations today encompass a vast and complex range of issues. This does not mean, however, that Brazil cannot take its own initiatives and express either its agreement or disagreement. I must note that our foreign policy does not favor automatic guidelines nor does it support hegemonies, leaderships or politics of power.

Question: In this regard, can our countries, then, take a stronger stand in order to assume that leadership more effectively?

Answer: That question makes no sense for Brazil, and I want to believe that it makes no sense for Argentina either, because it implies certain desires we do not have and we do not want to have.

In the previous answer I have had the opportunity to point out that Brazil does not accept, much less does it practice, a policy of power, hegemony or leadership. We strongly oppose that kind of policy and that has been our constant tradition throughout our action in the international order. Brazil has never sought any kind of leadership among the nations, but we do seek relations with other countries based on cooperation, on a just and equitable basis, seeking different forms of joint enterprises, based on permanent values which, to our understanding, are the basic conditions for the development and well-being of all peoples.

Question: Brazil and Argentina will pave the way to strengthen their understanding. Could you, Mr President, tell us how you view the practical results of this understanding in the medium-and long-term?

Answer: In the bilateral field, the strengthening of the climate of cordiality and confidence between our countries foresees broad and positive possibilities for cooperation and understanding. We have several projects of common interest--relevant for the development of our economies--and we firmly hope to carry out joint hydroelectric projects, highways for intercommunication, complementation of our industrial capabilities, and to join efforts to carry out scientific and technological research. Nor can we forget the cooperation in the cultural sector and the mutual interest for friendship between the two peoples. Within this climate of confidence to which I previously referred, and thanks to that drive which the two governments are showing in their bilateral relations, even the most different sectors of Brazil and Argentina will be able to develop a dialogue and a much more fruitful and profitable cooperation. Cooperation between our two countries and among the other countries of the region will, then, become an important factor for the development of new forms of regional integration and for the progress of Latin America as a whole.

#### NATO WEAPONS CHANGE WOULD AFFECT IMBEL OPERATIONS

PY200323 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] Brasilia--The president of the Ordnance Industry [IMBEL] Gen Arnaldo Calderari, asserted yesterday that if NATO decides to replace the 7.62 mm model FAL automatic rifle with the 5.56 mm model, a measure that is under study, IMBEL would have to alter its policy regarding the export of weapons.

"We'll have to reorganize everything," Calderari said, "because if the replacement is decided on by NATO it will oblige the members of that organization, and therefore Brazil, to adopt the same measure."

According to Calderari, IMBEL is not in a position to manufacture the 5.56 mm model automatic rifle and at the same time continue to manufacture the 7.62 mm model. It would have to reorganize over the medium term.

## FIGURES REPORTED ON PETROLEUM IMPORTS FROM IRAN

PY192127 Paris AFP in Spanish 0315 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 Aug (AFP)--After the breaking of relations ordered by the Iranian Government, it was learned here today that Chile imported petroleum from Iran worth \$46.5 million during the first half of this year. The National Petroleum Enterprise (ENAP) indicated, however, that the operations were carried out through international market "traders" [given in English] without any intervention by the Iranian Government. ENAP indicated that since 1978, the year when Iran suspended the supply of petroleum claiming unforeseen circumstances, Chile has stopped purchasing petroleum from that country.

Central Bank statistics indicate that, despite the suspension, the purchase of Iranian petroleum in 1978 totaled \$160.5 million, while in 1979 it increased to \$325.1 million. ENAP spokesmen stated that Iran could hardly prevent--if it wanted to--the traders from selling the Iranian petroleum to Chile by means of purchase-sale operations.

Chile spends \$600 million annually in importing petroleum, 15 percent of which comes from Iran. It has been said here that the crude oil currently imported by Chile comes from Gabon, Ecuador and Venezuela, and that domestic production covers one third of its overall consumption.

The breaking of diplomatic relations was communicated yesterday by the Islamic government to Chilean Charge d'Affaires Jose Cataldo, without specifying the reasons, although the Iranian officials stated that on Tuesday they will release an official communique.

Chilean officials gave little importance to the Iranian decision, indicating that Chile has not lost anything with the severance of relations decided by the Tehran government, because it has no political or economic interests with that nation.

Chilean exports to Iran in 1977 totaled \$19 million, made up almost exclusively of fishmeal and semirefined sugar. In 1978, Chilean exports to Iran--which were exclusively of fishmeal--totaled \$9.4 million, and in 1979 they dropped to only \$3.3 million. The Chilean Central Bank indicated that there were no exports to Iran during the first half of this year.

On another aspect, according to the National Statistics Institute the 1970 census revealed that there were 10 Iranian citizens in Chile. According to that census, 3 out of the 10 were between 3 and 15 years old, 1 was between 15 and 24, 2 were between 35 and 54, and the remainder were above 55 years of age.

## POLITICAL DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED IN SANTIAGO

PY191855 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Seven political demonstrators are at the disposal of the Interior Ministry.

One of them identified as (Alfredo Cabrera), 16, was handed over to his mother since he is under age. The remaining six continue under arrest at the 4th and 6th Carabinero precincts.

According to Carabineros, the individuals were arrested when they were caught distributing pamphlets and causing disorder on the streets. Two of them were arrested on the corner of Huerfano and Ahumada Streets and the other five at the intersection of San Diego St and Matta Ave.

## EMBASSY TRANSFERRED FROM JERUSALEM TO TEL AVIV

PA191246 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Report from the press room of the presidency--read by announcer]

[Text] The Ecuadorean Government has decided to announce its decision to transfer its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv.

This decision, which according to the information provided by the Foreign Ministry, was made on 31 July, is an immediate consequence of the Israeli Knesset's approval of the so-called Basic Law, which incorporates the territories occupied after the 1967 war under Israeli sovereignty and declares Jerusalem the unified capital of the State of Israel.

This decision by the Ecuadorean government does not represent any change in its traditional relations with the Israeli state, but results from the implementation of a fundamental and permanent principle of the country's foreign policy; that is, the nonrecognition of territorial acquisitions obtained by force.

## ROLDOS REORGANIZES CABINET, NAMES NEW MINISTERS

PA200017 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpts] President Jaime Roldos has reorganized his cabinet with the appointment of new ministers for natural resources and energy and labor and social welfare, as well as a new secretary-general of public information.

Carlos Cortes, the outgoing secretary-general of public information, announced the appointment of the new officials:

[Begin Cortes recording] My friendship, consideration and identification with the government policy remains unchanged. I want to express my appreciation, gentlemen, for all your cooperation.

As I had already announced, the new cabinet members will be sworn in this afternoon. The changes made are the following: The labor minister will be Aquiles Rigail, who will not be sworn in this afternoon because he is in Mexico City and will arrive in the country on Thursday or Friday. The social welfare minister will be Alfredo Mancero Saman and the natural resources minister will be Cesar Robalino, an economist.

The new secretary-general of public information will be Augusto Alvarado, a lawyer. They will be sworn in within the next few minutes. [end recording]

## PROBE ORDERED OF 7 AUG UNIVERSITY INCIDENT

PA191622 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Report from the press room of the presidency, read by announcer]

[Text] The national government has ordered a thorough investigation of the violent incidents that occurred at the Technical University of Ambato on 7 August. During these incidents several individuals were shot, including economist Bolivar Bonilla Abarca, dean of the university's auditing school, who died yesterday. In connection with these deplorable incidents, government minister Dr Carlos Feraud Blum announced that he has ordered a thorough investigation because incidents of this nature cannot go unpunished. The minister said that the national government respects the university's autonomy, but must also safeguard the peace and security of all citizens. Economist Bolivar Bonilla Abarca was the brother of Washington Bonilla Abarca, a member of the supreme electoral tribunal.

## DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BAHAMAS TO BE ESTABLISHED

FI181305 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The stage is being set by Venezuela for diplomatic relations to be established between that South American country and the Bahamas. A small Venezuelan delegation was here over the weekend on a friendly visit as the guest of the head of the Bahamas Energy Commission, Mr (Salmon Kenmill). The chairman of Venezuela's ruling Christian Democratic Party [as heard], Dr Omar (Quemaya), headed the delegation. His interpreter, Dr (Rober Giraya): [Begin recording] At the (present) time there are no relationships [as heard] between Venezuela and the Commonwealth of the Bahamas. Hopefully, with this visit at this time and previous ones, we hope to further the relationship between the two countries and get together the president, Dr Luis Herrera, of Venezuela, with Mr Pindling again and establish diplomatic relations between the two countries. [end recording]

He continued that energy is one of the matters being discussed between the two countries for mutual benefit: [recorded portion indistinct] According to Mr (Kenmill), who will hold further discussions with the delegation in the near future, social and cultural ties between the Bahamas and Venezuela would also be established.

## DATE SET FOR NEXT ROUND OF TALKS ON MARINE BORDERS

PA200318 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1737 GMT 19 Aug 80

[By Lilibana Romo]

[Excerpt] Caracas, 19 Aug (LATIN)--Gustavo Planchart, head of the Venezuelan negotiating commission in the talks with Colombia for the demarcation of marine and submarine areas, today confirmed that the two countries will hold their fifth round of talks in Cartagena, Colombia, on 1 September.

The Venezuelan negotiator said the suspension of the talks that were to have begun in this capital today and were canceled by mutual agreement was not important.

According to Planchart, these meetings are informal; therefore, the cancellation of this one will not affect the negotiations on the limits, a topic that has been under discussion for 15 years.

The talks are focused on the demarcation of the areas in the Gulf of Venezuela. According to experts, there are traces of petroleum in this area which forms part of the entrance into Lake Maracaibo, a Venezuelan region rich in hydrocarbons.

Although Planchart did not explain the reason for the suspension, newspaper reports have indicated that this decision was possibly the result of domestic arguments in Venezuela as the reaching of an eventual agreement appears close at hand.

## PRESIDENT TO VISIT DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ON 31 AUG

PA192301 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] President Luis Herrera Campins will go to Santo Domingo at the end of this month. Dominican Foreign Minister Emilio Ludovino Fernandez has announced that the president's visit is scheduled for 31 August. The Dominican foreign minister did not say how long the president will stay in that country or what topics will be discussed by the two presidents. The Dominican Foreign Ministry and the Protocol Department are preparing a great welcome for President Herrera Campins.

## FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS U.S. LAW HR-1198

PA191815 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 19 Aug 80 p 32

[Text] The Panamanian Foreign Ministry has sent a strong protest note to the U.S. Embassy in Panama demanding a change in the concept stated in Paragraph C of Section 2 of Law HR-1198 promulgated on 11 August. That paragraph notes that the term "United States" includes the Canal Zone.

The formal protest sent by Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores on behalf of the Panamanian Government has been presented to U.S. Ambassador to Panama Ambler Moss. In the protest, the Panamanian authorities state that Paragraph C of Section 2 of that law is in contradiction with the "principles of sovereignty and jurisdiction that the Republic of Panama exercises over the canal area and is in violation of the Panama Canal treaty in effect since 1 October 1979.

The Panamanian Government is of the opinion that the Canal Zone and the administrative jurisdiction that the United States had over it ceased to exist the day the new treaty went into effect.

The Foreign Ministry note cautions that "such blunders create reasons for conflicts and erroneous interpretations and harms the relations between the two countries.

Law HR-1198, which was approved by President Carter on 11 August, was passed by the U.S. Congress "to establish authority for fixing the border lines that separate the high seas and the territorial waters."

## COLUMNIST SAYS U.S. ENVOY MISREADS TORRIJOS' POPULARITY

PA191959 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Aug 80 p 8

[Guillermo Sanchez B. Article: "The Moss Must Not Ramble"]

[Text] Seeing Ambassador Moss in action, I suddenly realized what the hidden mechanism is that pushes the United States to make so many clumsy errors in its foreign policy. I would give anything (my little fingernail, for example, I do not want to exaggerate) to be able to read the political reports Mr Musgo [Spanish for Moss]--prepares for his government, to then compare them with those prepared by his colleague in Iran 2 years before the shah's fall: "Rumors about popular unrest are baseless. Never in mankind's history has a government enjoyed so much general love as Iran's. Security measures here are to defend the shah from his own popularity; the mobs would kiss him to defend the shah from his own popularity; the mobs would kiss him to death." That ambassador forgot to add: If there is nothing better, breadcrumbs will do. When the entire nation rebelled against the tyranny, the U.S. Government, shocked and surprised, was unable to take a single step to soften the consequences of its political blindness. It was not prepared to face, in our time, a 1,000-year-old Mohammedan. U.S. diplomats in Tehran, acting as if they were secret agents of the ayatollah, found a way to keep Washington in the dark.

The U.S. Government, news media and television have invented another myth (which has less basis than the aforementioned one): Torrijos' popularity. They have placed Torrijos on top of the unreachable Olympus where he cannot be touched by such naked facts as: the plebiscite in which 125 percent of the voters voted (Hitler and Stalin, more modest, were satisfied with 99.8 percent): the huge welcome for Arnulfo Arias and his triumphal tour of the country; the jeering at stadiums, gymnasiums and other public places whenever a naive or mean announcer mentions the name Torrijos; the giant demonstration (the largest in our history) of 9 October when the Panamanian people--in an act of national and democratic reaffirmation and of rejection to the dictatorship--with one single blow put down the sandcastle that the sellers of lies had so carefully erected.

Since the ambassador never goes to the market or takes a bus, he cannot realize the continuous rejection of the Panamanian people for the regime. This rejection sometimes is manifested by swearing and sometimes by glances and smiles that can be mischievous, mocking or sad.

The Panamanians are on guard 24 hours a day against the lures of the oppressors. No lie, demagoguery or propaganda trick will ever penetrate the protecting shield that has allowed us to go through the hell of 12 years of revolution without losing our reason, or our hopes for a final victory of liberty.

Real-life Panamanians do not count for Moss. He, featherless parrot, just sends to his lost superiors the grotesque stories invented by the Pretorian guard and the obliging and adulating people of the court who keep reality away from the tropical Berschtesgaden where the supreme hides. He does not even bother to read the reports the economic team sends to international credit organizations. Those reports paint a fearsome picture of our situation. Oh no, for Moss, the "jingles" of the Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD) are enough. And when he feels his trust is weakening, the reading of a Tia Tula [a fictitious letter writer created by Changmarin, a Panamanian communist writer] letter makes it strong again. Then, with renewed enthusiasm he goes forth to fulfill his mission of unofficial pusher of Torrijism and of the PRD's "apparatchik." He gathers groups of Panamanian businessmen in his home and talks to them (as if they were businessmen from Illinois or as if they had just landed from Mars) about the wonderful things of the revolutionary process. In leaving one of these meetings, a partially blind farmer from Azuero said: "Well, why is Rory [presumably Rodrigo Gonzalez, adviser of Gen Omar Torrijos] speaking Spanish so poorly? He sounds like a gringo."

Do not lose any sleep over these comments, Mr Moss. Keep telling Washington how well things are going on here even if you are accused here of shamelessly meddling in the domestic affairs of Panama. When the pillars of mud that sustain your beautiful skyscrapers crumble, you will be the first one to be surprised. The president will be the second, and the third will be you. [as published]

PAPER LINKS U.S. DENIALS ON EL SALVADOR, NICARAGUA

PA181507 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 15 Aug 80 p 22

[Article by Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Excerpt] This correspondent asked Col Mark Richards, information director for the Southern Command headquartered in Quarry Heights, about charges that the Southern Command is interfering in the Salvadoran domestic affairs or sending aid to the government of that country.

"This question is not only irresponsible but baseless. I have nothing to comment in this regard," Colonel Richards reiterated. He noted that the commander in chief of this command is not in Panama right now. As it can be recalled, the command denied its intervention in Nicaragua 1 and 1/2 years ago but the contrary was proved.

## COSTA RICA

## EMBASSY TO REMAIN IN JERUSALEM DESPITE ARAB 'PRESSURE'

PA191441 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Minister of the Presidency Jose Rafael Cordero Crocero has stated that our country will not be intimidated by an Arab threat to the effect that it will sever commercial and diplomatic relations with the nations that keep their embassy in Jerusalem. The presidential official told Radio Reloj:

[Begin recording] Costa Rica is not changing its policy of absolute and complete independence in international policy and will not submit to pressure of any kind. The embassy has been maintained in Jerusalem since it was set up. There is no reason for the government to move it to another city. [end recording]

## MINISTER RESIGNS TO ENGAGE IN POLITICAL ACTIVITY

PA190445 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Public Works and Transportation Minister Rodolfo Mendez Mata tendered his resignation to President Rodrigo Carazo this afternoon. According to Minister Mendez, he is resigning because, as of 16 September, he will dedicate himself fully to political activities in an effort to become the Unity Party's candidate.

The transportation minister is the second to resign from President Carazo's Cabinet in order to dedicate himself to political activities. Former Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier tendered his resignation on 1 August in order to establish within the Unity Party a new faction for the 1982 presidential election.

Dr Marina Volio, minister of youth, culture and sports, [as heard] will reportedly resign also in order to lead another Unity Party faction.

## LA ESTRELLA VALLEY STRIKERS CLASH WITH GUARDSMEN 18 AUGUST

PA191404 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Clashes occurred early today between members of the public forces and strikers at La Estrella Valley Company when the authorities showed up at the work centers to guarantee the right to work to those who wanted to work. When the civil guards tried to clear the barricades that had been erected at the entrance of the work centers, they encountered some resistance from the strikers and for this reason, the guardsmen were forced to launch tear gas grenades. The leaders of the movement faced the authorities with sticks and stones.

Carlos Luis Obando Zuniga, a civil guard man, was injured in the confrontation and several persons were beaten. Obando Zuniga was injured when one of the tear gas grenades landed on his head.

The Standard Fruit Company requested that the government declare the strike by its workers in Rio Frio illegal. These workers went on strike on Saturday alleging that the present collective agreement had been violated and expressing solidarity with the workers of the South Pacific Banana company.

The Heredia labor judge inspected the work center and it is expected that he will issue a ruling either today or tomorrow. The workers of La Estrella Valley company declared the strike of solidarity with the banana workers in the south on Wednesday. This strike was declared illegal by the labor courts.

The workers of two plantations run by the Standard Fruit Company in Guapiles declared a strike of solidarity with the banana workers this morning, Ernesto Meza, a top management official reported. He added that the plantations run in Siquirres are working normally. Meanwhile, the labor leaders maintain that all the farms administered by the Standard Fruit in these regions are on strike to support the South Pacific banana workers.

It was reported last night from Palmar Sur that several families wanted to evacuate the area because of rumors that were circulating. Citizens who spoke to our correspondent said that there were no reasons to leave the place.

The situation in Golfito is calm just as it is in Palmar Sur. Activities were partially resumed by the workers there and it seems that the strike is apparently diminishing. Yesterday was a calm day in the banana region.

#### Leaders Against 'Public Force'

PA191409 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The labor leaders who are in the banana region have rejected what they describe as a display of public force which occurred yesterday when civil guardsmen raided the homes of certain workers and arrested several people in Palmar Sur and in Coto 47. They said that the strike continues to be firm.

#### Strike Support Diminished

PA191448 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Aug 80

[By Hugo Espinoza]

[Excerpts] The strike of banana workers continues losing support today as people return to work in departments and workshops where the civil guard is maintaining vigilance.

There were some incidents at 0900 today in Ciudad Neilly when members of the judicial investigation organization and other public forces tried to locate the strike leaders throughout the southern zone of the country. A total of nine strike leaders were arrested here and they were immediately thrown in jail. The authorities shut down the Golfito workers union headquarters in Ciudad Neilly.

Local authorities report that they have complete control over the situation in the southern zone in the country. Meanwhile, the strike leaders are on the run and are trying to hide from the authorities. Arrest warrants have been issued for each of these leaders, especially for Albino Morera, an activist from the General Workers Confederation and a communist, and Carlos Chavez, another labor leader in the region, who fled on learning that the authorities were going to arrest him.

#### 1-Hour Sympathy Strike

PA200158 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Some 3,000 industrial workers will stage a 1-hour strike tomorrow, from 1000 to 1100, in San Jose Province. Through its secretary, the National Federation of Industrial Workers has announced that this strike will be staged in support of the striking southern zone banana workers. He said that unless their demands are heeded, industrial workers will paralyze the national industrial sector with this strike.

German Valverde, secretary of the National Federation of Industrial Workers, says he visited the southern zone to verify the banana workers situation and he thinks they should be given full support.

Meanwhile, teachers, doctors, public employees, transporters, medical professionals, taxi drivers, students and nursery aides will not join the strike. Most of the country's labor organizations have announced that they will not join the national strike that the communist General Workers Federation (CGT) has called for tomorrow from 1000 to 1100 in solidarity with the South Pacific banana workers.

The representatives of the National Teachers Association and of the Secondary School Teachers Association, have also announced that they do not intend to support the national strike announced by the CGT.

The representatives of the National Medical Union and of the Health Ministry's Union of Medical Science Professionals have said that they do not support this type of movement, which has strictly political purposes.

Finally, the leaders of the Union of Nurses' Aides and of the Federation of Students of the University of Costa Rica have affirmed that they will not join this national strike.

#### GUATEMALA

DEPUTY GOVERNMENT MINISTER WOUNDED, IN INTENSIVE CARE

PA192044 Guatemala City Radio Pabulosa in Spanish 1720 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Juan de Dios Reyes Leal, deputy minister of government, is under intensive care in the medical center of this capital after he was wounded at 0720 this morning in an attack that police have attributed to terrorists. Four bodyguards were also wounded as a result of the attack. Two of the wounded bodyguards were in the deputy minister's car. The other two were traveling in the escort car.

Chief detective, Col Manuel de Jesus Valiente Teller, said at the medical center that the incident took place as follows:

At 0720 the deputy minister was traveling in his car and he was being followed by an escort car. The attack took place as they were at km 12 on the El Salvador route while he was on his way to the national palace to work in his office. The attackers used automatic weapons and fragmentation grenades. The grenades were thrown by two persons hiding in the bushes, the chief detective said.

Government Minister Donald Alvarez Ruiz has said: I condemn acts of violence, especially today's attack. The minister visited the wounded deputy minister in the hospital and has remained with his deputy minister most of the morning.

GRENADE EXPLOSIONS DAMAGE THREE RESIDENCES

PA192011 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The residents of the Morales Izabal community were alarmed last night by the explosion of three grenades of unknown make which caused considerable damage to the homes of some members of the Catholic Church and of a private citizen.

According to information released by this station last night, a grenade exploded in the residence of Neftali Morales, damaging the garage and the automobile inside.

Two other grenades exploded in the residence of the parish priest Carlos Herrera and in the home of some Canadian nuns, causing considerable damage in the garage and the vehicles.

There were no personal victims in these attempts.

#### NICARAGUA

##### CORRECTION TO COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH PLO

On page P 8, a passage was dropped from the sentence beginning on line three of the second paragraph. The sentence should read: "The Palestinian-Nicaraguan document also stipulates that technical information and experience will be exchanged and technical personnel will be exchanged jointly."

##### GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENTS IN SEVERAL MINISTRIES

PA191528 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The national reconstruction government junta today announced several appointments to fill vacancies in the Transportation, Construction and Interior Commerce Ministries.

In the Transportation Ministry, Companero Rodrigo Cardenal was appointed deputy minister. He was deputy minister of the Construction Ministry.

Ronald Ramirez, who was chief of the Highway Department of the Construction Ministry, was appointed deputy construction minister. Filiberto Nunez, who was in charge of the Personnel Department, was also promoted to deputy minister of the Construction Ministry.

Bernardino Turcio was appointed deputy minister of the Interior Commerce Ministry. He will be in charge of the People's Commercial Corporation.

Victor Moreno was appointed general deputy minister of the Domestic Trade Ministry.

Pedro Antonio Blandon was appointed deputy minister in charge of the National Staple Foods Enterprise.

These appointments are in addition to the appointment of Edgar Parrales as social welfare minister and Claudia Veliz as deputy minister.

Unlike what occurred in the past, these appointments occurred without commotion since in Nicaragua we have a revolutionary government which at any time can call any qualified individual to serve the people in any post.

##### RAMIREZ BLAMES TRADE DEFICIT ON 'GOVERNMENT CONCESSIONS'

PA191619 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Sergio Ramirez said today that Nicaragua will register a huge deficit in its balance of payments with Central America in 1980 because it is importing more than what it is exporting. He said this is the result of the government's concession to the more economically powerful sectors.

Nicaragua's huge trade deficit with the other Central American countries this year is due to the fact that the government has permitted the Managua commercial and the economically powerful sectors to import consumer goods, electrical appliances and canned products. Sergio Ramirez Mercado explained this during the government junta's usual Monday news conference.

The member of the government junta referred to the newspaper LA PRENSA's reproduction of the editorial of the reactionary Costa Rican newspaper LA NACION which is keeping up a campaign to discredit the Sandinist revolutionary process. Ramirez Mercado said that if LA PRENSA is concerned about this problem caused by the interests which it represents, our revolution would not find it hard to issue a decree restricting those imports which the government has permitted as a concession and in an effort to maintain social peace.

HAVANA: AMBASSADOR PRAISES USSR, ATTACKS U.S.

FI191824 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Ricardo Wheelock Roman, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR, has stated that the development of the Soviet-Nicaraguan relations responds to his country's national interests and at the same time is mutually advantageous. Our ties, he noted, are strengthening based on the agreements signed in March of this year which include broad spheres of economic cooperation.

A group of Soviet scientists is already in Nicaragua, where they are studying the possibilities for developing hydroelectricity. Another group is studying the river marine life to advance and modernize that Central American country's fishing industry. The ambassador asserted that the USSR has made a great contribution to eliminate illiteracy in Nicaragua by donating school materials, shoes, vehicles and other resources. The diplomat referred to the importance of the inauguration of air service between Moscow and Managua, and added that Nicaraguan pioneers have already traveled via air to the Soviet Union to visit a summer camp located on the Black Sea.

Elsewhere, the ambassador condemned the campaign of the Yankee press which has slanted the nature of cooperation between the USSR and Nicaragua. Wheelock added: That is the same press which tries to stir up emotions in connection with the fictitious argument of the Soviet threat, using it as a pretext to prepare an armed intervention against the fraternal Salvadoran people.

JUDGE ACQUITS FIVE, SENTENCES SEVEN IN FAD TRIAL

PA191942 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Five individuals have been acquitted and seven have been found guilty of being members of the so-called Democratic Armed Forces [FAD]. Marta Lacayo, 3d Criminal District Court judge, this afternoon reported that in the trials against 12 individuals accused of belonging to the FAD, 5 acquittals and 7 guilty verdicts were issued. Rodolfo Espinoza, Carlos Chavarria, Miguel Espinoza, Carlos Larios and Candelaria Vasquez were acquitted of the charges made by the attorney general's office since the necessary proof against them was not presented. In these types of cases, the law established sentences ranging from 3 to 10 years. These sentences will be applied against the seven prisoners found guilty of participating in the counterrevolutionary activities.